

Supplement to Clinical Brief and Sanitary News.

CRANIAL NERVES.

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CLASSIFICATION OF		NAME.	HISTORY.	ORIGIN OF NERVE.	FORAMEN OF EXIT.	PRINCIPAL DISTRIBUTION.	FUNCTION.
WILLIS.	SCHEMMERING.						
1st.	1st.	OLFACTORY.	From olfacto, "to smell." <i>Processus Mamillares.</i> CEREBRO-SUPRA-ETHMOIDAL.	<i>External or Long Root</i> —Corpus Striatum—Optic Thalamus—Anterior Commissure—Island of Reil. <i>Middle or Gray Root</i> —Caruncula Mammillaris of Anterior Lobe. <i>Internal or Short Root</i> —Inner and back part of Anterior Lobe—Corpus Callosum—Gyrus Fornicatus.	CRIBRIFORM PLATE OF ETHMOID BONE.	MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE NOSE. <i>Schneiderian Membrane.</i>	Special Sense.
2d.	2d.	OPTIC.	<i>Opticus</i> ; from <i>optōai</i> , "to see." CEREBRO-OCULAR (<i>optic or visual</i>).	<i>Anterior Root</i> —from Thalamus Opticus. <i>Posterior Root</i> —from Corpora Quadrigemina. "Receives filaments from Corpora Geniculata, Substantia Perforata Antica, Tuber Cinereum and Laminae Terminalis. A few bundles of filaments connect it directly with the posterior columns of the cord and the gray cortical substance of the brain."	OPTIC FORAMEN.	RETINA OF THE EYE.	Special Sense.
3d.	3d.	MOTOR OCULI.	<i>Motor Oculi Communis.</i> <i>Nervi Motores Oculorum</i> (from <i>moveo</i> , to move). (So called because they supply the muscles which move the eye.) 1st. CEREBRO-ORBITAR.	Crus Cerebri, "Locus Niger." "Motor Tract in Pons Varolii."	SPHENOIDAL FISSURE. <i>Foramen Lacerum Anterior.</i>	Levator Palpebræ Superioris, Superior Internal and Inferior Recti Muscles and Inferior Oblique.	Motion.
4th.	4th.	PATHETICUS OR TROCHLEARIS.	<i>Patheticus</i> ; from <i>patōs</i> , "an affection: because it is fancifully said that by their influence the eyes express the affections or passions of the mind." <i>Trochleatores</i> ; <i>τροχλία</i> , "a pulley." So called because this nerve supplies the trochlearis muscle, <i>Obliquus superior oculi</i> ; <i>Longissimus oculi</i> ; <i>Obliquus major</i> , of Winslow; <i>Optico-trochleo-scleroticus</i> , of Dumas. 2d. CEREBRO-ORBITAR.	Valve of Vieussens.	SPHENOIDAL FISSURE. <i>Foramen Lacerum Anterior.</i>	Superior Oblique Muscle of Eye. "Trochlearis Muscle."	Motion.
5th.	5th.	TRIFACIAL OR TRIGEMINI.	<i>Trifacial</i> , of Chausser; from <i>tres</i> , "three," and <i>facies</i> , "the face;" the three divisions being distributed to the face. <i>Trigemini</i> ; from <i>tres</i> , "three," and <i>geminus</i> , "double," "three fold," "triplets." <i>Nerve of Mastication and general sensibility of the face.</i> Presides over taste in connection with the Glosso-Pharyngeal. <i>Nervus Tremellus.</i> CEREBRO-SUPRA-SPHENOIDAL.	ANTERIOR OR OPHTHALMIC. (1st.—Large or Ophthalmic branch.) <i>Nervus Orbitarius</i> , of Winslow; <i>Ophthalmic Nerves</i> , of Willis; <i>Orbito Frontal</i> , of Chausser. SUPRA-SPHENOIDO-ORBITAR NERVE.	SPHENOIDAL FISSURE. <i>Foramen Lacerum Anterior.</i>	Eyeball, Lachrymal Gland, Conjunctiva Upper Eyelid, Integument and Mucous Membrane of the Nose, Integument of Forehead.	Sensation.
				MIDDLE OR SUPERIOR MAXILLARY. (2d.—Large or upper Maxillary branch.) UPPER-SUPRA-SPHENOIDO-PTERYGO MAXILLARY NERVE.	FORAMEN ROTUNDUM.	Lower Eyelid, Side of Nose, Upper Lip, Teeth and Gums of Upper Jaw, Cheek and Integument of Temples and side of Forehead.	Sensation.
				POSTERIOR OR INFERIOR MAXILLARY. (3d.—Large or lower Maxillary branch.) LOWER-SUPRA-SPHENOIDO-PTERYGO-MAXILLARY NERVE.	FORAMEN OVALE.	Tongue and Muscles of Mastication, Muscles and Integument of lower part of Face and Parotid Gland, Teeth and Gums in Lower Jaw, Integument and Muscles of External Ear.	Sensation and Motion.
6th.	6th.	ABDUCENS.	<i>Ab</i> , "from," and <i>ducere</i> , "to draw." (<i>Abductor oculi</i> ; <i>Rectus externus oculi</i> ; <i>Iracundus</i> ; <i>Indignabundus</i> , from <i>ira</i> , "anger." So called, because it forms the angry look.) <i>Motor Oculi Externus.</i> 3d. CEREBRO-ORBITAR.	Gray Nucleus in floor of Fourth Ventricle. Anterior Corpus Pyramidal.	SPHENOIDAL FISSURE. <i>Foramen Lacerum Anterior.</i>	External Rectus Muscle of the Eye.	Motion.
7th.	7th.	PORTIO DURA OR FACIAL.	<i>Facial</i> , from <i>facies</i> , "the face;" belonging to the face; <i>Portio Dura</i> , the "hard portion," (<i>Nervus communicans faciei</i> ; Small sympathetic nerve.) <i>Nerve of Expression.</i> CEREBRO-TEMPORO-PAROTIDEAL.	Lateral Tract of Medulla Oblongata between the Olivary and Restiform Bodies.	MEATUS AUDITORIUS INTERNUS, AQUEDUCTUS FALLOPII AND STYLO-MASTOID FORAMEN.	Muscles of the Head and Face, External Ear Parotid and Sub-Maxillary Glands, Buccinator, Stapedius, Levator Tympani, Tensor Tympani, Platysma Myoides, Digastric—Stylo-Hyoid, Lingualis, Levator Palati, and Azygos Uvulae Muscles.	Motion.
	8th.	PORTIO MOLLIS OR AUDITORY.	From <i>audio</i> , "to hear;" <i>Nervus acusticus</i> , the "true auditory" nerve; <i>Portio Mollis</i> , "soft portion." CEREBRO-INTRA-TEMPORAL.	By several Striae from the side of the Calamus Scriptorius, and from a small mass of Gray Substance on the back of the Restiform Body. "Auditory Ganglion in the floor of Fourth Ventricle." "Linea Transversa in floor of Fourth Ventricle."	MEATUS AUDITORIUS INTERNUS.	LABYRINTH OF INTERNAL EAR. <i>Forms the Nervous expansion in the Cochlea, Vestibule, and Semi-circular Canals.</i>	Special Sense.
8th.	9th.	GLOSSO-PHARYNGEAL.	From <i>glossa</i> , "the tongue;" and <i>pharynx</i> , "a charm or cleft;" also, <i>pharynx</i> , "απο το φερεν;" because it conveys the food into the stomach. Motor nerve of the tongue, principal agent of speech and taste. CEREBRO-PHARYNGI-GLOSSAL.	By four or five delicate Filaments from the Lateral Tract of the Medulla Oblongata, between the Olivary and Restiform bodies, and may be traced to a Nucleus of Gray Matter in the floor of the Fourth Ventricle.	JUGULAR FORAMEN. <i>Foramen Lacerum Posterior.</i>	Base of Tongue, Tonsils, Soft Palate and Pharynx.	Motion and Sensation.
	10th.	PNEUMO-GASTRIC OR PAR-VAGUM.	From <i>pneuma</i> , "the lung;" and <i>vagus</i> , "the belly." <i>Par-vagus</i> , from <i>par</i> , "a pair," and <i>vago</i> , "to wander;" the "wandering pair." <i>Middle Sympathetic</i> , the nerve of the internal sensations of a necessity for respiration in the lungs, of hunger, thirst and satiety in the stomach. <i>Nervus Ambulatorius.</i> CEREBRO-VISCERAL.	By ten or twelve Filaments from the Lateral Tract of the Medulla Oblongata, between the Olivary and Restiform Bodies, and below the Glosso-Pharyngeal, and may be traced to a Nucleus of Gray Matter in the floor of the Fourth Ventricle.	JUGULAR FORAMEN. <i>Foramen Lacerum Posterior.</i>	Larynx, Pharynx, Trachea, Esophagus, Lungs, Stomach, Heart, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Suprarenal Capsules and Small Intestines.	Motion and Sensation.
	11th.	SPINAL ACCESSORY.	<i>Nervus accessorius spinalis</i> ; Willisii. SPINO-CEREBRO-INFRA-OCCIPITAL.	<i>Accessory Portion</i> .—By four or five Filaments from the Lateral Tract of the Cord, below the Roots of the Vagus. <i>Spinal Portion</i> .—Lateral Tract of Cord as low down as the Sixth Cervical Vertebra. "Respiratory Tract of Spinal Cord."	JUGULAR FORAMEN. <i>Foramen Lacerum Posterior.</i>	Sterno-Cleido-Mastoid and Trapezius Muscle joins the Cervical plexus.	Motion.
9th.	12th.	Hypoglossal or Sub-Lingual.	"Υπο, "under;" <i>glossa</i> , "the tongue." (<i>Nervi Motores Linguae</i> . Sub-Lingual Nerve. CEREBRO-HYOID GLOSSAL.	Groove between the Pyramidal and Olivary Bodies by ten to fifteen Filaments.	ANTERIOR CONDYLOID FORAMEN.	Muscles of the Tongue, to Depressors of Os Hyoides and Larynx.	Motion.